

Rx News Bulletin

Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

health.mo.gov/safety/bndd/index.php

Partial Filling of Prescriptions

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs receives frequent telephone calls to verify how pharmacies should document the partial dispensing of controlled substances. The bureau is providing the regulations and information below to clarify what is authorized.

§ 1306.13 Partial filling of Schedule 2 prescriptions.

(a) The partial filling of a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule II is permissible if the pharmacist is unable to supply the full quantity called for in a written or emergency oral prescription and he makes a notation of the quantity supplied on the face of the written prescription, written record of the emergency oral prescription, or in the electronic prescription record. The remaining portion of the prescription may be filled within 72 hours of the first partial filling; however, if the remaining portion is not or cannot be filled within the 72-hour period, the pharmacist shall notify the prescribing individual practitioner. No further quantity may be supplied beyond 72 hours without a new prescription.

(b) A prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance written for a patient in a Long Term Care Facility (LTCF) or for a patient with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness may be filled in partial quantities to include individual dosage units. If there is any question whether a patient may be classified as having a terminal illness, the pharmacist must contact the practitioner prior to partially filling the prescription. Both the pharmacist and the prescribing practitioner have a corresponding responsibility to assure that the controlled substance is for a terminally ill patient. The pharmacist must record on the prescription whether the patient is "terminally ill" or an "LTCF patient." A prescription

that is partially filled and does not contain the notation "terminally ill" or "LTCF patient" shall be deemed to have been filled in violation of the Act. For each partial filling, the dispensing pharmacist shall record on the back of the prescription (or on another appropriate record, uniformly maintained, and readily retrievable) the date of the partial filling, quantity dispensed, remaining quantity authorized to be dispensed, and the identification of the dispensing pharmacist. The total quantity of Schedule II controlled substances dispensed in all partial fillings must not exceed the total quantity prescribed. Schedule II prescriptions for patients in a LTCF or patients with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness shall be valid for a period not to exceed 60 days from the issue date unless sooner terminated by the discontinuance of medication.

(c) Information pertaining to current Schedule II prescriptions for patients in a LTCF or for patients with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness may be maintained in a computerized system if this system has the capability to permit:

(1) Output (display or printout) of the original prescription number, date of issue, identification of prescribing individual practitioner, identification of patient, address of the LTCF or address of the hospital or residence of the patient, identification of medication authorized (to include dosage, form, strength and quantity), listing of the partial fillings that have been dispensed under each prescription and the information required in § 1306.13(b).

(2) Immediate (real time) updating of the prescription record each time a partial filling of the prescription is conducted.

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(3) Retrieval of partially filled Schedule II prescription information is the same as required by § 1306.22(b)(4), and (5), for Schedule III and IV prescription refill information.

§ 1306.23 Partial filling of prescriptions in Schedules 3, 4, & 5

The partial filling of a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule III, IV, or V is permissible, provided that:

- (a) Each partial filling is recorded in the same manner as a refilling,
- (b) The total quantity dispensed in all partial fillings does not exceed the total quantity prescribed, and
- (c) No dispensing occurs after 6 months after the date on which the prescription was issued

The bureau does not consider a “partial fill” an entire “refill.” Controlled substance prescriptions in Schedules 3, 4, and 5 may have up to a maximum of five (5) refills. If a patient receives a prescription that calls for 240 tablets, but they can only afford 60 at a time, the pharmacy could partially fill this prescription 60 at a time until the total of 240 is reached. Each of the partial dispensings of 60 is not considered an entire refill.

Physicians in Residency - Applying at Teaching Hospitals

It's that time of year again for obtaining new registrations for residents. All residency programs begin on July 1st each year. The bureau has a very large number of applications that are processed during April, May and June of each year. There is an annual backlog at this time. We wish to remind all the residents, residency coordinators and graduate medical offices to have your doctors use the online registry system to speed up the application process. Paper applications take longer to process. Applications can be submitted online from the bureau's website at www.health.mo.gov/BNDD.



Got Drugs?



**DEA
Drug Take Back Day**

**Turn in your unused or expired
medications for safe disposal.
Saturday, April 30, 2016**

Contact your local law enforcement to see if they are participating in the program or visit http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/takeback/.

News Release

February 09, 2016

DEA Public Affairs
(202) 307-7977

DEA Administrator Chuck Rosenberg Statement on Walgreens' Prescription Drug Take Back Initiative

FEB 09 (WASHINGTON) - The United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) commends Walgreens for their commitment to install secure collection bins for unused prescription drugs in over 500 of their stores in 40 states.

"Take back programs are an important and easy way for the public to anonymously dispose of their unwanted, unused or expired medications, and today's announcement is a step in the right direction," said DEA Acting Administrator Chuck Rosenberg. "We look forward to the day when safe drug disposal options are commonplace and I hope this action inspires others to create similar programs."

DEA has been working with our partners in the pharmaceutical industry to facilitate anonymous, safe and legal methods for the public to dispose of unused or expired prescription drugs. Intercepting these medicines prior to their diversion for abuse or trafficking is key. Over 50 percent of persons 12 or older who abused pain relievers in the past year got them from a friend or relative for free, including from the home medicine cabinet. Those who abuse pain relievers often turn to heroin as a cheaper alternative when they can no longer legally obtain their medications or afford to purchase them on the street. Four out of five new heroin users previously abused prescription drugs.

The initiative announced by Walgreens today is a positive step toward making the disposal process more convenient and available. DEA believes that these new methods of disposal, including drop-boxes located in pharmacies and law enforcement agencies, as well as mail back programs, will enhance our efforts to remove unwanted prescription drugs from our communities and reduce drug abuse and accidental overdoses.

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BNDD Participating in Missouri Board of Pharmacy Webinar

The Missouri BNDD will be participating in an educational webinar put on by the Missouri Board of Pharmacy. The webinar is scheduled for noon on April 28, 2016. See the Missouri Board of Pharmacy's website at <http://pr.mo.gov/pharmacists.asp> for details and continuing education credits.

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